The Money Question in Congress.

As will be seen by this morning's dispatches, the majority of the Banking and Currency Committee, led by Col. Ewing, have reported not only in favor of the remonetisation of silver but also the repeal of so much of the Resumption Act as provides for the return to specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879. Mr. Ewing represents not only the majority of the committee in this movement, but, we presume, a majority of the House. However, the vote of the House. However, the vote of the House wiscreday indicates that the body the transportations and considerations of law, their acts, or decisions, to know if they will stand the test of enlightened conscience and eduof the House. However, the vote of the House yesterday indicates that the body does not intend to be precipitate in its action. There are some members who will vote for the remonetization of silver who will not vote for repeal, and especially as they are morally certain that a repeal can not pass over the President's

THERE was a semi-panic in Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad stock in New York yesterday. It sold down to 72, buyer 60, and was quoted at 73 at the close. The break was owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad (the guarantor of C. & P.) again passed its quarterly dividend yesterday, and this lead to apprehension and distrust as to C. & P. dividends in the future. Fort Wayne (another guaranteed protege of the Pennsylvania) declined to

This panicky feeling is perhaps more apparent than real. There is not much C. & P. stock to sell, and the quotations made for it are a good deal like those made for the Baltimore & Ohio when it fell to 86 some months ago. The decline was more a matter of quotation than of of sale. Bonafide sellers were not in the market to any extent worth speaking of. We have no quotation at this writing

that it also declined vesterday at Philaod became known. The road, big as it is and immense as is its business, is not in a satisfactory shape, owing to its complication with leased lines, and owing tions throughout the country.

The business of the road for the first ine months of this year shows a decrease in the net earnings of \$1,525,966 as compared with 1876. All its lines west of Pittsburgh show a decrease of \$718,371 as compared with the same time last year. No wonder the stock declines, especially after the losses and liabilities entailed by the Pittsburgh riots.

REV. J. S. POMEROV, who has just removed from Hancock county to Mounda ville, was a resident of Fairview, the county seat of Hancock, for 30 years. He was one of the few men in prominent position in West Virginiz who took sides with the Republican party before the war. While he did not appear on the stump in the memorable campaign of 1860, he was and never attempted to disguise his sympathies, any more than the celebrated Dr. of New Orleans, attempted to disguise his on the side of Secession. During the war Mr. Pomeroy was ever more decided and outspoken in his sympathies, and like the Scotch covenanters appeared at all the war gatherings of his people ready to speak, preach or pray the success of the good He is a man of a great amount of politiready memory, and takes a lively interest in all that transpires in public affairs. He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of West Virginia and took great interest in the suc cess of the new State cause. Altogether he is the sort of a man to suit the good people of Marshall county, a large major-

noticing some quotations you made in your paper of last Saturday, from a late tirade of Mr. Ingersoll against the New York Observe, upon the life and death of Thomas Paine.

Thomas Paine.

I know you are liberal in the use of your columns to all sects, parties and isms; that their advocates may have every facility for ventilating their own views, and combating what they may deem incorrect in their opponents; but is it not rather presuming too much to ask that you shall allow your columns to apread before the Christian people of West Virginia, not a defense of Paine, not an answer to the New York Observer only; but ginia, not a defense of Paine, not an an-swer to the New York Observer only; but the challenge of so gifted a mind as Mr. the challenge of so gifted a mind as Mr. Ingersoil, upon the truth of the scriptures. Air. Ingersoil has won for himself a reputation as wide as the country itself, for oratory and advocacy of political opinions that approve themselves to a large majority of our people. His masterly defence of free institutions—his eloquent appeals in behalf of the lowly freedmen, told in larguage that but few men have been able to use, have touched chords in many hearts in unison with his own, have won for him a proud name as standing in the vanguard for human right and freedom. And without knowing anything of Mr. Ingersoil's antecedents, we venture the assertion that he dents, we venture the assertion that he learned these grand lessons from a good mother, or some one else, in his earlier years, who had drawn them directly from the Book has now

the Book he now reviles.

This is a free country and Mr. Ingersoll can print his infidel or atheistic ideas in can print his indeed or atheistic ideas in papers of his own views, nor has he the right to cry, persecution, or bigotry, if the readers of a secular paper desire that such poison shall not be spread before their families.

such poison shall not be spread before their families.

There are a number of papers who openly a yow themselves as the champions of infidelity and atteium, in them he can be represented and read.

How many of the readers of the INTELLICENCES believe, or would desire their children to read the language of Ingersoll, when he says:

"What crime had Thomas Paine committed that the should fear to die? The only answer you can give is, that he denied the inspiration of the Scriptures. If that is a crime, the civilized world is filled with criminals. The pioneers of human thought—the intellectual leaders human thought—the intellectual leaders of the world—the foremost men in every science—the kings of literature and art

test of enlightened conscience and edu

And whence has Mr. Ingersoll himsel And whence has Mr. Ingersoll himself drawn these ideas of human rights; of love to our neighbor, with which he has so often thrilled his audiences, but from the same book from whence the missionary carries the glad news of the gespel to a heathen world; but from that book whose teachings alone can crown education, refinement, liberty, human rights. tion, refinement, liberty, human rights, with lasting success. HENRY.

Newly Appointed Minister to England.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.— The nomination of Mr. Welsh was brought about through a committee of business men of Philadelphia, who went to Washington a few days ago about another matter, one of whom was Edward T. Steel, who entertained the President magnificently when he was here during the Centennial Exhibition, and sgain last May at the opening of the Permanent Exhibition. This delegation was most cordially received by the President, who conducted them into his private library, where, seated in the midst of them for over one hour, to the exclusion of all other guests, he frankly talked over the situation, and asked for and received their views on his policy of civil service. The discussion leading to a free interchange of opinion as to who would be the fittest person to serve the Government as Minister to England, the name of Wayne McVeigh was prominently mentioned, as were the names of two or three other gentlemen: but the

two o gested, the President's face brightened up, and, bringing his hand down forcibly n his knee, he exclaimed: "I've had his name in my mind for some time past.

In the ensuing conversation, the committee pressed upon the President the remembrance of his long and faithful services to the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, and to the splendid record he had made for himself in his public and private capacity as a citizen. Furthermore, it was pointed out that he was one of the few men who would be acceptable to all classes of the State; that he was not a politician; that he was not guided by partisan motives; that he was above reproach, with no joint in his armor which adverse criticism could reach, and that he had all the ability, if named and confirmed, to fill the high office of and confirmed, to fill the high office of Minister Plenipotentiary to England with dignity and honor.

Reference was made to Sanata Co-

Reference was made to Senator Cam-eron, and the President declared that not for a single moment had he entertained the thought of nominating the ex-Senator for the office, and he enunciated his firm determination to appoint none but the best class of men for positions of trust in pursuance of his plan for the reformation of the civil service.

the civil service. Welsh was invited to Washington yesterday. It is understood here Secretary Sherman telegraphed to Mr Welsh that he would be pleased to see hin at the Capital, and that gentleman arrived late last evening. There were conferences between him and the Cabinet officers, and

between him and the Cabinet officers, and the result is his being named as Minister to the Court of St, James.

Mr. Welsh is a native of Philadelphia, and is seventy-two years of age. He has been many years a member of a large house in the India trade. They are largely interested in the West India trade, importing for others on commission, but not on their own account. They pay a heavy amount of duties into the Custom House, perhaps more than any other House, perhaps more than any other house in this city. Mr. Welsh is best known as President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and to his efforts Philadelphia is largely indebted for the suc cess of the great exhibition. His services were recognized by a subscription of \$50,000 for a testimonial from his fellow citizens, and this testimonial at his sug-gestion took the shape of the endowment of the John Welsh Professorship in the responding pretty closely to that of the new preacher. We wish him great success in his new field of labor.

Col. Ingersoll.

Editors lotelligencer.

You will excuse an old subscriber in noticing some quotations you made in your paper of last Saturday, from a late tion. He has never before held any ap-pointment under the State or Federal Government, and has such an aversion to public life that he will not accept the mission to England if there is serious opposition to his appointm

Who will be Morton's Successor

Special Dispatch to the Cincionsti Gazette.

INDIABAPOLIS, October 30.—It is very INDIAMAPOLES, October 30.—1t is very confidently asserted in political circles that Hon. Dan. W. Voorhees will amoved Senator Morton in case of the latter's death, although Hon. John S. Williams, of Lafarette, is looking into the situation. Williams presented Blue Jeans' name to the convention, and Voorhees conducted him over the State. To whom is he most indebted? But for Williams he might never have been nominated, and but for Voorhees he might never have been elected! George W. Julian, who has been sneaking around in Julian's interest, says that Mr. Voorhees has a "dead sure thing" on the succession. In times past Mr. Voorhees has been severely criticised by the press and the people, and he deserved it all. His conduct during the war was infamous. But one thing should be said in his favor, he never straddles the fence. He is either for or against a measure. It is But one thing should be said in his favor, he never straddles the fence. He either for or against a measure. It is this characteristic, coupled with his urbanity and sympathetic nature, which has ever made him a favorite with the Democratic masses, and it is the voice of the masses that will do much to prompt Gov. Williams to appoint him United States Senator in case a vacancy occurs. If Mr. Voorhees once gets into the Senate, and the next Legislature is Democratic, he will obtain a re-election, depute any opposition which may upheave itself. position which may upheave itself;

Declines Small Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31 .- Notwith standing the present depressed condition of the stock market, the Nevada Bank an nounces no reduction in its limit of loss on Bonanza stocks, but has decided, however, to shut down on the business of indicriminate loaning and confine its accommodations in that respect to broker alone. The reason assigned for this ac tion is the annoyance experienced from the multitude of applicants for small loans, which has had the effect of con verting the bank into a brokers office.

-The House Committee on Appropri -those who stand in the front rank of investigation—the men who are civilising, elevating, instructing and refining propriation bill. Gen. Sherman and mankind—are to-day unbelievers in the other officers will be before the committee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. Hartranft Refuses to Answer the Summons of an Allegheny Grand Jury.

Clarkson N. Potter Declines Chairmanship.

The Resumption Act in the House.

Burnside's Army Bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, October 31. WASHINGTON, October 31.

The following is the Special Committee o consider the subject of ascertaining and declaring the vote for President and vice President of the United States: desars. Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, Mc-Millan, Teller, Davis (Illiand), Bayard, Thurman and Morgan (Alabama).

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Burnside: To remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army.

By Mr. Ingalls: To provide a building for the postoffice, courts and other public offices at Topeka.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition praying Congress to take action in regard to the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, so as to restore to them their deposits. Referred.

Mr. Wadleigh introduced a bill for the relief of the Louisville Transfer Company and Cincinnati Transfer Company Company and Cincinnati Transfer Company Compa

for the examination of claimants for pensions and for the appointment of ex-aming surgeons. The bill authorizes a pensions and for the appointment of examing surgeons. The bill authorizes a division of the States and Territories into twenty districts and forty sub-districts, each district to have an examining surgeon and each sub-district an assistant surgeon, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from examp and may surgeons, their salaries to be respectively \$3,000 and \$2,000 each and travelling expenses.

HOUSE.

EWING'S MOTION TO REPEAL THE RESUMP TION ACT.

Mr. Ewing, from the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act, and Mr. Fort reported a substitute. The bill was recommitted.

Mr. Ewing entered a motion to reconsider the vote recommitting his bill, and thereupon Mr. Conger, of Michigan, moved to law that motion on the table. This

eing a test vote Mr. Ewing endeavored at first to prevent its being taken, but under the Speaker's ruling that Mr. Con ger's motion was in order the vote wa taken. The result was to lay on the table; yeas 116, nays 138, and the motion was

A VENTILATING COMMITTEE Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of 7 to inquire into the manner of ventilating the hall of the House and the necessity of increasing the air passages, and directs enquirers and engineers for that purpose to also inquire into the practicability of changing the location of the hall so as to bring into it air and light without pumpbring into it air and light white through ing one and straining the other through stained glass; also to examine and reporwhat changes can be made in the configuration and extent of the hall to secure such acoustic properties as will enable the members to hear the proceedings so as to transact the public business intelligent

the members to hear the proceedings so as to transact the public business intelligently. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker proceeded with the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported resolutions referring to the Committee on Appropriations such parts of the President's measage as relate to appropriations for the army and navy and courts and for repairs to the patent office, and referring to the Committee on Foreign Affairs those por-

pars exhibition, and to the proposed prison congress at Stockholm. Adopted. Mr. Ewing, from the Commitee on Banking and Currency, reported the following bill:

"That the third section of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14th, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed."

repealed."
Mr. Fort presented the views of the minority of the committee, in the shape of an amendment to the bill, as follows:
"A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14th, 1875, known the resumption act, which author-I the Secretary of the Treasury to

dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel greenback currency.

"Be it enacted, &c. That all that portion of the act which reads as follows: quoting as above from the third section) be and the same is hereby repealed."

Mr. Ewing—I move the bill be printed and recommitted.

and recommitted.

Mr. Garfield-And also the bill of the gentleman from Illinois (Fort), as the pending amendment.

The Speaker—It can be printed as an amendment recovered to be offered.

would be, when a bill is reported in the morning hour, and a motion to reconsider made, to allow that motion to be called up after the expiration of the morning hour might be occupied in that way each day, to the exclusion of its regular business. The gentleman from Illinois (Springer) is aware that the practice hereafore has been to allow motions to be entered thering the morning hour and to be considered when called up in the morning hour, although, as the Chair again states, that course is not in the way of facilitating business.

Mr. Ewing—I merely entered the motion under the impression that it was the privilege of a member of a committee who entered a motion to reconsider to call it up at his discretion.

The Speaker—That has been the uniform practice of the House, but the chair recognizes the fact that any member of the House can make a motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Ewing—I was under the impression that no other member could move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Ewing—I was under the impression that no other member could move to lay it on the table.

The Speaker—The chair thinks that is a mistake, but the gentleman does not suffer unless a majority of the House is a mistake, but the gentleman does not suffer unless a majority of the House is a saint, his bill for when his highly for the house is the position of his saint he position of his saint he position of his saint he privilege and more food than he has done for several more food than he has done for several the more food than he has done for several the more food than he has done for several the more food than he has done for several two dealth unity for such that his belief is built on that his is evidently growing weaker. Dr. Thompson seems confident that his iggestive organs have not been affected the paralysis, and a faint belief is built unto the table is a saint when any yet grow stronger. The has been the uniform practice of the House, but t

tant General Lotta, General Brinton and

day with a subpcena in the case of Com-monwealth vs. A. L. Pearson, now pend-ing before the grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county, with notice that my attendance is re-quired on Wednesday morning, the 31st inst. Although you will permit me to express surprise that the name of the Court has been used to evade or forestall the decision of the case now pending in the Supreme Court, to be heard on Thurs-day, the 1st proximo, involving the right the Supreme Court, to be meater on a mora-day, the 1st proximo, involving the right of the judiciary to command the attend-ance of the Governor and officers of the Executive Department, I beg to assure you that my refusal to obey the pose of settling this question, involving the independence and relations of two important branches of the government, the Attorney General has appealed to the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, by whose decision I have been elected to be guided, although an extreme regard for the dignity and independence of the executive might justify the assumption that the decision of the propriety of recognizing the authority of of a co-ordinate branch lies entirely in the breast of the executive. It was presumed that the court, equally with the government, was desirous of preserving the proper relation and harmony ose of settling this question, involving se independence and relations of two ee por-to the of the two branches of the government and would leave the cause to be settled by
the Supreme Court. But a subpora,
framed to avoid the technicalities pointed
out by the Attorney General but necessarily involving the same principal, has
been served on the executive officers,
which if obeyed will evade a decision of
the higher tribunal. Pending the decision in that issue I have refused
to recognize the said subpora. All the
military movements will be reported
to the Adjutant General by the officers
in command and together with all orders
will be made public in his annual report.
Should there be any other information
required the Legislature can openly innd would leave the cause to be settled by required the Legislature can openly in-vestigate, and that body and not the grand jury of Allegheny county, is conceived to be the proper tribunal to inquire into the manner in which the Executive functhe manner in which the Executive func-tions have been performed. As the ques-tion will be raised by my action alone, the officers connected with the Executive Department will answer the subpocan to testify in the said case to the facts which came within their observation as private citizens. As to their knowledge of the matters connected with their official duties or the action of the branch of the government to which they belong, they can't be compelled to testify to any

Mr. Ewiog—I was under the impression that no other member could move to lay it on the table.

The Speaker—The chair thinks that is a mistake, but the gentleman does not suffer unless a majority of the House is against his bill, for when his committee is next called he can again report the bill and force action upon it.

Mr. Ewiog—If a motion to lay on the is called he can again report the bill and force action upon it.

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Mr. Ewiog—If a motion to lay on the suffer unless a majority of the House is next called he can again report the bill and force action upon it.

A vote was thereupon taken by yeas, and hays on Conger's motion to lay on the table is in order I am quite willing to test the vote recommitting the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and the motion was rejected—yeas 116, nays 130.

The result is to leave the control of the bill in the hands of the Banking and Currency, cammittee or of Mr. Ewing, who reported it and who can at any time call up his motion to reconsider and thus have an action on the bill. It will be in his power to cut off all amendments, even that proposed by Mr. Fort by moving the previous question.

Ntate Officers Summomed by the Grand Jury.

Physicard, October 31.—The grand subpenas to Governor Hartranft, Adjustation that proposed by Mr. Fort by moving the previous question.

Ntate Officers Summomed by the Grand Jury.

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Ntate Officers Summomed by the Grand Jury.

Physicard of the Summomed Summomed Summomed Summomed Summomed Summomed Summomed Summomed Summome

ceived by any words of concealment,
"Have you given me up?" he asked of an
attendant this afternoon. "By no means." tant General Lotta, General Brinton and others to testify in the case of General Pearson, charged with murder. All those named in the subpozna having been summoned as private citizens, responded except Gov. Hartranft, who sent the following letter in explanation:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHANNER, HARMBEURG, October 30, 1877.

To the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Judge of Court No. 2, Allegheny County.

Your HONOR—I have been served this day with a subpozna in the case of Commonwer against him, but what

of recovery were against him, but what he did was done in a business like man-ner. It is evident, however, that he has

Testament, and that he has ever been a friend and supporter of churches. Dur-ing the war he recognized the power of their influence, and on more than one octheir influence, and on more than one oc-casion during the dark days of 1863 he conferred with the clergymen of this city, requesting their earnest support. "He recognized the efficiency of our prayers," said one of them the other day, "and often acknowledged that it was a source of great encouragement and strength that he had the sympathy of Christian people." The Governor's mother was a Presby-terian, a woman of a mild and benevo-tent disposition, a correct understanding, and undeviating probity. His father's family were Methodists. The Governor has never expressed any especial preferhas never expressed any especial prefer-ence for either, and since his sickness in 1865, he has been unable to attend church at all, "The seats are too uncom-fortable," he often remarks, "sno always accepted. In his boyhood and young manhood his grandfather was very careful of his religious training, placing in his hands such books as would impress their teachings lavorably upon a mind that was even then reaching out and in-quiring for a reason for the faith that was in him. In later years, and especially since his first attack of paralysis, Dr. Thompson has had frequent conversa-

verse. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Christian (Disciple's) Church, and a woman of uncommonly good judgement and strong Christian character. She thoroughly understands her husband, and has been to him a quiet but very positive influence for good. She bears her sorrow now in a way that commands the admiration of all, who are thrown into her company. She has never entirely given up hope, and to day she thinks she can detect a little change for the better. It is now more than eighty days since she has known what it is to have a whole night's rest; still she keeps on, trying one remedy, then another, never complaining, never betraying anxiety, and never failing to make her presence a continued blessing to her husband. His eyes follow her as alse steps quietly shout the room;

PRESDENT HAYEN REPORSE.

President Hayes responded as follows

Gov. Kemper, Ladies and Gentlemen—
am admonished by the leaden sky and
thickening mist that my remarks in reply
to the welcome we have just listened to
must be very brief. I would gladly give
expression to the satisfaction and gratific
callon it gives me to have this try. Vic.

with Mr. Hotchker's description of Virginia.

Now, my friends, in undertaking to contribute a little to the work of your society, I shall not be guilty of dealing with facts and statistics. It would be indeed carrying coal to Newstatle to tell Virginians what Virginia is. Thanks to these gentlemen of the press who are reporting these, proceedings, I may be able to reach large numbers of people in other States that can't conveniently be represented here and witness what we behold. I do not intend to enter into an elaborate description of any of the advantages of description of any of the advantages of Virginia, I merely wish to invite and put intelligent people in other States on the track of investigation about Virginia. the track of investigation about Virginia. I merely wish to read a sort of catalogue of the various attractions and claims of Virginia upon the consideration of those who anywhere in the United States desire to improve their condition by seeking new and better homes. Virginia possesses an area of territory about equal to Pennsylvania, or it is one-eight larger than Ohio, but its population is only one-third of Pennsylvania and does not reach one-half of Ohio. There is then in the first place in Virginia two great spaces of unoccupied land. Under your former system it was the ambition of your men to have large estates. Your

of your men to have large estates. You state, therefore, must be divided into a

faith as the fruit of all religious which men were now plucking and eating, because it satisfied a natural craving after a true and reasonable belief in an unseen Power who ruled the universe. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Christian (Disciple's) Church, and a woman of uncommonly good judgement and strong Christian character. She thoroughly understands her husband, and has been to him a quiet but very positive influence for good. She bears her sorrow now in a way that commands the admiration of all who are thrown into her company. She has never entirely given up hope, and to day she thinks she can detect a little change for the better. It is ing climate; neither the severity of its winters wor the exhaustive heat

Richmond.

Richmond, Va., October 31.—This morning the Presidential party were driven in carriages to the various places of interest, under escort of the City Reception Committee, and at 11 o'clock were taken to the Fair Grounds and introduced to the authorities of the State Agricultural Society. The party were conducted to the building occupied as the headquarters of the Society, and from the upper porch the speeches were delivered. The crowd that gathered around the building was large. The officers of ered. The crowd that gathered around the building was large. The officers of the Society, members of the City Council and distinguished citizens were stationed on the porch with the President. Gov. Kemper delivered the welcoming ad-dress.

expression to the satisfaction and gravitation it gives me to have this truly Virginia welcome. [Cheers.] I understanginia welcome. [Cheers.] ginia welcome. [Cheers.] I understand very well the general purposes of the society whose annual meeting brought to gether this large assembly—the growing interest of Virginia. The leading inter-est has been promoted by the works of this society, and in trying to do something to further this great interest, we shall attempt a suitable return for the hospitality and kindness with which we have been so cordially received. I am glad to contribute something to the work. The State of Virginia has wisely undertaken to make known to the world her advantages—to make them known to intaken to make "Enown to the world her advantages—to make them known to in-telligent and enterprising people, who desire to better their condition by change of homes. The Board of Immigration has been very fortunate in securing an officer who reports to that Board an in-teresting and satisfactory description of attractions which Virginia possesses for immigrants. A few days ago one of the Senators from Virginia furnished me with Mr. Hotchker's description of Vir-ginia.

state, therefore, must be divided into a greater number of smaller farms; thus it will be 50 years hence. The population will increase by people coming in; thus the general prosperity will be promoted. If I fam expanding a little the sky you notice is brightening in another direction [Cheera.] As there is abundant territory for imigrants to possess, what then is the character of that territory? As the same is worn out, I hear our agricultural friends are doubting whether there is skill to restore that land. Your plan was that it was easier to clear new olan was that it was easier to clear new and than to restore the old. That has land than to restore the old. That has been done in Virginia. Now comes the time when the soll is to be brought up again. With aspital, skill and appropriate applications what is not fertile can be made so. Along your rivers there is an abundance of good land yet, in the valley of the South Side and in the mountain regions the immigrant can see it. He can get it cheap. It is cheap land the immigrant wishes. Land in Virginia is probably about \$25 an acre. For good mmigrant wishes. Land in Virginia as a commigrant wishes. Land in Virginia as probably about \$25 an acre. For good land that is cheap; for in my own country which caused a quarrel land ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre. In addition to cheap land, the next thing get even with his rival.

Is a market easily reached. How does incensed by Rosa's wanted to whip him Virginia stand in this respect? In this
State the most perishable vegetables can
reach a market before they are worthless,
the elder brother. Last night

The President Entertained at Richmont.

RICHMOND, VA., October SI.—This morning the Presidential party were driven in carriages to the various places of interest, under escort of the City Republic Committee, and atl1 oclock were taken to the Fair Grounds and introduced to the authorities of the State of the best regulated American society, are compared in Maine or Minnesot and whenever in Maine or Minnesothy and description. of the best regulated American society, and whenever in Maine or Minnesota there are families with a favorite son or daughter threatened with lung diseases, your mild climate restores them, and here your hospitality is ready to receive them. I close with the wish that it may be among the decrees of Providence to bless Virginia as well as our whole beloved country. Bless her with riches, honor, length of days, and may her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be paths of peace. [Great cheering.]

WASHINGTON.

The Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to recommend the passage of Ewing's bill repealing the third section of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875.

The committee divided as follows:

1875.
The committee divided as follows:
In favor of the bill—Buckner, Ewing,
Yeates, Hartzell, Bell, Hart, Fort and
Phillips—S.
Opposed — Hardenburgh, Chittenden
and Eames—3. and Eames—3.

The minority urged that time should be allowed for the discussion of the

Mr. Burnside's fill, removing all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in the United States army, provides that hereafter the word color shall not be used to designate any soldier of the U. S. army; that colored citizens shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of any citizen to eniss in any part of the U. S. army, and no distinction shall hereafter be made in the assignment of a soldier on account of color or previous descent; that all the arms or or previous descent; that all the arms of service, engineers, artillery, cavaling, infantry and signal corps, irrespective of color, shall be open to him. It further authorizes the President to fill the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry with enlisted men without reference or distinction of color; that he shall use his discretion in keeping these regiments above the minimum strength required by law, sasigning men from general recruiting and the general mounted service as they are required by the regiments without regard to color. It further provides that nothing in the existall be or or previous descent; that all the arms provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed that the 9th and 10th Caval-ry and 24th and 25th Infantry are not

part of the U. S. army. part of the U. S. army.

POTTER DECLINES.

Clarkson N. Potter has declined the chairmanship of the House Committee on Pacific Railroad, solely (he says in a letter to the Speaker) because he has a large interest in a railroad, of which Colonel Thomas A. Scott is President. This, he thought, would be regarded as unfitting him for service on that committee, otherwise he would have been villing to accept His letter of declination was sent to Speaker, and will be submitted to House, which alone can excuse him.

POSTAL AFFAIR*

The House Committee on Postofilee and Post Roads held its first meeting to-day t and had under consideration the bill recently introduced by Representative Reagan amendatory of the law passed last winter for the payment of Southern mail contractors for transporting U. S mail previous to the war of the rebellion. The committee will report favorably on the bill, which remedies certain defects in the act referred to, and thereby provides for an immediate settlement in the payment of said claims.

TERRE HAUTE, October 31.—A horri-ble murder was committed yesterday af-ternoon about 3 o'clock, eight miles west of this city, mear Sandford Station, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad at the residence of Burgerine Trift, wealthy farmer. His daughter Ross aged 19, had been the object of attention from a young man in the neighborhoo and also from Sylvanus Burnham, a hirewhich caused a quarrel with Burnha and he threatened her, saying he wou

Trying to Defeat Harlan's Appointment. Washington, October 31.—The follow

Washington, October 31.—In 6 following was filed yesterday with Senator Edmunds, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, as an extract from a printed speech of General Harlan, made in 1866, expressing his views on the constitutional amendments:

"A large party in the North are devising, by amendments to the Constitution

matters connected with their official and motion proposed to be offired.

Mr. Kelly—In the orders of the committee to the cathod the comment proposed to be offired.

Mr. Fert—In orderstood I had the consent.

Mr. Fert—In orderstood I had the consent.

Mr. Fert—In orderstood I had the consent of the commendation of the population of th

FOREIGN NEWS. WAR NOTES.

LONDON, October 31.—In the battle be-ween the King of Abyssinia and Menlk, the latter lost 23,000 in killed and

Wounded.

It is reported in Constantinople that
Orchanichad been captured, with Chefket
Pasha and several thousand troops. BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

BOMBARDMENT RESURED.

St. Petersburg, October 31.—A special from Kurukdara, dated yesterday, says negotiations with the Kars garrison are broken off and bombardment has been recommended.

recommenced.

The district of Keggsman has been placed under Russian administration.
Generals Leimann and Lerguksesol have effected a junction near Assan Kelch. A Servian communication to the Porte

says Servia's military measures are sole-ly to protect her frontier and Servia hopes for the maintenance of good re-lations with Turkey.

ENGLAND.

Cotton Mill Barned. Lordon, October 31,—Beard's colton mill at Oldham was burned to-day. The mill contained 40,000 spindles.

Meeting of Short Horn Breeders.

Meeting of Short Horn Breeders.

LEXINGTON, KY., October 31.—The American Association of Short Horn Breeders met here this morning, President Christie, of Canada, in the chair. A large number of delegates from the different States were in attendance. Among the most prominent ones were Col. L. Fallen, of New York; J. L. McKean, of Pennsylvania; Judge Cravens, of Indiana, and Emory Cobb, of Illinois. After an address by the President, the reports of the Secretary and Treesurer were read. T. C. Jenes, of Ohio, offered a resolution relative to the registration of cattle. J. H. Pickerill, of Illinois, reported a non-satisfactory result of the correspondence with the Treasury officials at Washington in regard to the prevention of the importation of diseased cattle. The Convention then adjourned till this afternoon.

Weather Indications. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1-1 a. w.

PROBABILITIES For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and at the west stations rain areas, cold north shifting to warmer southeast winds, stationary or lower results.

ower pressure. For the Lakes, clearing, weather, variable winds, mostly from the west, station-ary or lower temperature, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

Bringing a Refractory Insurance Officer to Time. New Haven, Conn., October 31.—In-surance Commissioner Stedman summonsurance Commissioner Stedman summon-de Benjamin Noyes, President of the Na-tional Capital Life Insurance Company, of Washington, and formerly President of the National Life and Trust Company and of the American Mutual Life Insur-ance Company of this city, to appear and answer questions concerning the financial condition of the company he represents, Noyes returing to answer the questions. he was placed under arrest.

The New Arctic Expedition. NEW YORK, October 31.—The Arctic Expedition will be started early next year for the purpose of recovering the relies of the Franklin Expedition and obtaining the reward offered by the Brit-ish government.

Declines to Pay a Dividend.

Petilabelphia, October 31.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have resolved, notwithstanding the fact that the company is moving a large trains at good rates, that it is inexpedient to declare a dividend at this time. -The Committee on Naval affairs have

paying arrears due naval officers. The letter carriers have a committee at Washington urging that yearly salaries in all cities be placed at \$1,200 for the highest and \$800 for the lowest grades.

The Colonels and the Judges at Washington Capital.

The colonels and the judges have come to town. The rotunds of the Ebbitt House reverberates with the din of debate and eligibles. But says some one they are dreadfully followed in first attack of paralysis, Dr. Thompson has had frequent conversations with him upon the ablete of religion, and he has found him clear in his conceptions of the truth as formulated in the Gospels. During the progress of the Oregon Senatorial investigation, he surpers does not have to discuss before you local questions. The house was constituted in the Gospels. During the progress of the Oregon Senatorial investigation, he surpers does not have the corps of Rosa were found in the ruins with the legs, arms and head burned off, but enough evidence remained to show that the girls throat had been cut and a depth would in the side. She had been add to it all the other debts of the cities and added in the surpers of the corps of Rosa were found in the ruins with the legs, arms and head burned off, but enough evidence remained to show that the girls throat had been cut and a depth would in the side. She had been add to till the other debts of the cities and so somothered in a large carpet, so that take your state debt and depth world write the side of the world, ancient and dements he spoke of the Christian faith as the fruit of all religions which have cities to pile the mer were now plucking and demerit he spoke of the Christian faith as the fruit of all religions which have cities to pile the first assessing an antiral craving after a true and reasonable belief that who are the states of New York, or whether the states of the unit.

The mother of the bouse on fire and burnham missing. The house was constance, and clinking of glasses. Knots of burnham missing. The house was constance, and clinking of glasses. Knots of burnham missing. The house was constance, and clinking of glasses. Knots of burnham missing. The house was constance, and clinking of glasses. Knots of burnham missing. The house was constance, and clinking of glasses. Knots of the corps of Rosa were found in the ruins with the corps of Rosa were found in the ruins with the legs, arms and head burned of your old driver, Colonel!" and drives the annoyed "colonel" into a street car, for the fare of which he has borrowed a nickel from the "jadge," the vigilant barber, soapy, scented and smiling, hails each unshaven face that passes, "Walk right in, Colonel, your next." The pavement in front of Willard's in the morning resembles a parlerre of gay flowers. Clusters oles a parterre of gay flowers. Clusters of "colonels," hedges of "judges," fringe the side walk, with flaming countenances munds, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, as an extract from a printed speech of General Harlan, made in 1366, expressing his views on the constitutional amendments:

"A large parly in the North are devising, by amendments to the Constitution and laws of Congress, to disfranchise the negroes. The defeat of all such schemes is doubtless regarded by the white people of the slaveholding States of the highest importance. The permanent triumph of those who, in the North, are following the lead of Sumner and Stevens, in their series of constitutional amend.

The sum of the sender of the states of the highest importance. The permanent triumph of those who, in the North, are following the lead of Sumner and Stevens, in their series of constitutional amendments, would work a complete revolution in our republican system of government, and most regarded to blossoms by despite the buds of their Bardolphian noses, swelled to blossoms by the sprees of nights, rival the budson first play in the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the princh play and research golphian noses, swelled to blossoms by the sprees of nights, rival the budson first play and the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the princh play and research golphian noses, swelled to blossoms by the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the princh play and the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the princh play and proven the princh play the sprees of nights, rival the budson for playing noses, welled to blossoms by the sprees of nights, rival the budson for playing noses, welled to blossoms by the sprees of nights, rival the budson for the sprees of nights, rival the budson for playing noses, welled to blossoms of their server wases, called boarding houses, wend their way to their dayly tolk. Spour for their severe wases, called boarding houses, wend their way to their dayly tolk. Pour severe wases, called boarding houses, wend their way to their dayly tolk. Pour severe vases, called boarding houses, wend their w like sunflowers. The buds of their Bar True, more come; a vast army is slways ready to rush in the breach, but it requires months of tippling and hotel letter-writ-ing to color them. "Here goes, colonel!" We would never be without a colonel in

> we could help it. ve could help it.
>
> IF the Rochester Democrat can be trusted—which it certainly can not—General Sherman remarks, "Let me kiss the pret-ty girls of a nation, and I care not who does the waltzing."

our buttonhole or a judge in our hat i

SAMUEL J. TILDEN made his speech to the young Democrats on Saturday night. Subject: "How the People have been Robbed of Samuel J. Tilden and their Irreparable Loss."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is to be married. There never was a goose so gray but some day, soon or late, an honest gander came that way and claimed her for his ZACH CHANDLES says that if he had a boy to-day he would rather have him go to work on an eighty-acre farm than into the best political office that could be found.

CHAS. E. DWIGHT, PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc. (Laboratory cor. 28th and Chapline streets au22 Wheeling, W. Va.